188

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
10 AUG 2019
NO. 03
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

Name of Candidate	Yadav suryabhan		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	176745
Center	ORN.	Date	10/08/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Reservation of seats in legislature is needed to ensure meaningful political participation of women and to make the democratic process truly inclusive. Discuss the statement in the light of 108th Constitution Amendment Bill.

(150 words) 10

महिलाओं की सार्थक राजनीतिक सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने एवं लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को सही अर्थों में समावेशी बनाने हेतु विधायिका में सीटों के आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। 108वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

108th constitutional amendment bill advocates for compulsory 1/3rd reservation in lok sabha for women.

Need for reservation in legislature:

(1) Poor women representation in lok sabha: only 16.7% (2019). while in Rwanda it is 60%.

(2) Non-biased legislation: Participation of women leads to more better policy making due to inclusiveness, women oriented etc.

(3) To realise the fruitfulness of women participation at local level.

(4) to ensure lesser criminals as indicated; as ADR report points more male criminal get the seat in LS.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) ADR report points women in legislature constituency have less corruption, better fund utilisation and better governance

(6) Push for more inner party democracy.

Above all women led legislature is more concerned with vulnerable and marginalised section. Thus their inclusion is step for inclusive, participatory and truly representative democracy.

However following issue need to be addressed ① Capacity building of women ② Diluting phenomenon of Sarpanch pati ③ Reviving SHG. (4) Clarity in reservation at PRS level and state level.

108th Amendment has a potential to transform the development and legislature as women led and women oriented.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Discuss the issue of reservation in promotions for SCs and STs in public employment in the light of various judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments. **(150 words) 10**

विभिन्न न्यायिक निर्णयों और संवैधानिक संशोधनों के आलोक में सार्वजनिक नियोजन में SCs और STs के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 15, 16 mandates the state to take special measures for empowerment of SC/ST. Under such mandate, state has taken measures such as 77th Amendment Act and 84th Amendment Act to ensure reservation in promotion for SC/ST.

judicial pronouncement:

① Indra Sahney case: 1993:

- It led for no promotion in employment opportunities.

(2) "Nagaraj case" (2006)

- It gave 3 parameter for promotion in employment concerned with SC/ST.

(1) Quantifiable Data availability to prove the backward nen.

(2) ensure administrative efficiency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Ram Singh case (2016):

· SC said that mere caste cannot be tool for identifying backwardness and thus class needs to be considered

(4) Recent 2018, August judgement:

· SC paved the way for promotion by ruling that no need of quantifiable data to prove backwardness.

Initiative by centre:

77th Amendment: was step for promotion in employment. And thus many officers were promoted. However SC said it is unconstitutional and restored it

84th CAA: again centre brought the amendment; but ~~was~~ no ~~not~~ progress has been seen till 2018.

Wayforward: So far SC/ST occupy only 2% seat in Central government employment and less than 5 seat at joint secretary level. This shows the need for their both social & economic mobility in employment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the reasons behind underperformance of the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). How can their performance be improved?

(150 words) 10

स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों (ADCs) के निम्नस्तरीय कार्य-निष्पादन के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। उनके कार्य-निष्पादन को कैसे बेहतर किया जा सकता है?

Under 6th schedule, governor has power to constitute Autonomous district council in a area where the population (tribe) has remained isolated. It is step for ensuring saving of customs, tradition and simultaneously penetrating the consolidation process.

Presently there are 10 ADCs. eg: Tripura ADC, Karbi Anglong ADC etc.

Issues for their underperformance:

(1) Ill equipped and poor human resource; lead to poor decision making.

(2) Encroachment by Centre: through governor machinery, as governor has power to hold the legislation passed by ADC

(3) "Corruption" and "insurgents torture": eg: Cachar (ADC) in Assam was found to support

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

corruption, drug trafficking through insurgents.

(4) Lack of clarity on membership: for instance women have low presentation; ethnic conflict occurs in search for more positions, Conflict of interest arising to MLA's representation.

(5) 'Bandh culture', poor financial resources, ineffective SFC, are other reasons for underperformance.

(6) Adherence to tradition and superstition.

For consolidation process and truly integrating, the center has recently passed 124th a Constitutional Amendment for financial empowerment of ADC's.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlighting the rationale behind continuance of the Official Secrets Act, critically discuss whether the Right to Information should be given precedence over it. **(150 words) 10**

शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम की निरंतरता के पीछे निहित औचित्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सूचना के अधिकार को इस पर वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए।

Official secrets Act, 1924 is colonial act passed to control the anti-government stance. It was meant for

① preventing the officials communicate to enemy

(2) hidding of secret information detrimental to nation-state

Depite its arbitrary nature, constituent assembly and other government have not recommended for its repeal due to:

① maintain the foreign-relation friendly

(2) demarcation b/w what citizen should know and what not.

(3) limitation poused by Article 19(a).

It Apart from the two reasons; above two reasons also justify.

Right to information was meant to

① to replace culture of secrecy with transparency

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Culture of personalised despotism to accountability of government.

Law commission has time and again asked for tonning down of such draconian law. It argued for limited use of it; such as not against the state but for instance OSA can be invoked only when the "state" is concerned and "not government".

Preventive detention can be done under other act too such as NSA (2009) and UAPA (1969). thus ARC (2nd) called for its repealing as many of provision are included in CrPC, NSA, and UAPA Act.

RTI should not precedence:
(1) maintain the foreign relation (2) unity and integrity of India (3) Article 19 argues for limited freedom of speech. (4) well functioning of state in crucial matters such [as Rafale deal] defence deal].

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Write a short note on India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework. Highlighting its main principles, examine how its full fledged implementation can improve the existing governance landscape of India.

(150 words) 10

इंडिया एंटरप्राइज आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) फ्रेमवर्क पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए। इसके प्रमुख सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इसका पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन भारत के वर्तमान शासन परिदृश्य को उन्नत बना सकता है।

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What is the rationale behind having a mandatory 'cooling-off' period for retired civil servants? In light of numerous instances of violation of this provision, do you think there is a need to have a relook at Civil Services Conduct Rules? **(150 words) 10**

सेवानिवृत्त सिविल सेवकों के लिए अनिवार्य 'उपशमन' अवधि होने के पीछे क्या औचित्य है? इस प्रावधान के उल्लंघन के कई दृष्टांतों के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली पर पुनर्विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Cooling off period means, civil servants post retirement are given 2-3 years rest, like the judges. ~~to~~

Rationale behind so:

(1) to prevent them from "politicisation"

(2) to ensure they get time to acknowledge their past role and get prepared for new role, else will servant will act like earlier.

(3) A rest is meant to distance themself (anonymous) for government & public machinery.

Civil services conduct rules is the rule for governing civil servants. It impose certain restriction on freedom of speech, ~~that~~ provides the disciplinc required. It is enforced by both state and central government

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need for relook at civil service conduct rules:

① To give state sufficient power to take actions against civil servant. for instance presently majority center is empowered.

(2) to ensure harmonious balance of fundamental rights and work culture (professional condition required).

(3) To remove the vagueness, as 2nd ARC suggested such as " to prevent unbecoming of civil servant" is vague in nature.

(4) to ensure de-politisation of civil servants. also the emergence of IT/social media demand relook

(5) to minimise the discretionary role of civil servants.

To avoid the politisation and maintain the foundational values i.e anonymity, to remove vagueness it is essential to relook civil servant conduct rules, which are half century old.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the key features of POSHAN Abhiyan, explain how it is an improvement over previous interventions in achieving the goal of malnutrition free India. **(150 words) 10**

पोषण (POSHAN) अभियान की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समझाइए कि यह कुपोषण मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पिछले हस्तक्षेपों की तुलना में कैसे समुन्नत है।

POSHAN Abhiyan or National nutritional strategy as floated is step for ensuring the malnutrition free India with the following specific objective.
(i) decrease the stunting by 2.1. percent per year (ii) decrease the wasting 2.1. per year (iii) reduce the anemia by 3.1. per year (iv) reduce the undernutrition by 2.1.

Apart from above; it has strategy meant for regular monitoring of schemes, by NITI Aayog, & nutritionist for guidance and dedicated body for its implementation under PM.

How is it different from earlier strategy?
① Inclusiveness: the present approach is more inclusive owing to women oriented, child oriented and adolescent.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) dedicated fund for implementation.
(iii) monitoring at highest level by PM.
(iv) "think tank" and research provided by NITI Aayog
(v) dedicated target specific approach.
(vi) community involvement through ASHA.
(vii) More focus on hygiene, sanitation, safe drinking water, health facility, which earlier were ignored.

The above factors are essential to combat malnutrition in multi dimensional way.

Malnutrition free India is pre-requisite for healthy India and human capital augmentation, the present national nutrition ~~and~~ strategy acknowledges this and thus ~~it~~ follows integrated approach

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlighting the need of generic medicines in India, give an account of the reasons behind their lower availability and adoption. Also, mention some steps taken by the government in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जेनरिक दवाओं की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनकी कम उपलब्धता और स्वीकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Generic medicines are the one which has the same content, chemical composition but without ~~having~~ endorsed by specific brand and not under patent period.

Need of generic medicine.

① Increase of therapeutic cost to about 60% in rural area

② Increasing out of pocket expenditure (68%) by citizen.

(3) Owing to cost of medicine, as many as 6 lakh people undergo poverty

(4) Affordable, Accessible, Safe medicine is essential for right to health and right to live with dignity.

Reasons for lower availability & adoption

① Brand culture: have ensured branded medicine get a upper hand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Nexus between ~~pobti~~ doctors, chemist & pharmaceutical companies - ensure the recommendation of branded medicine

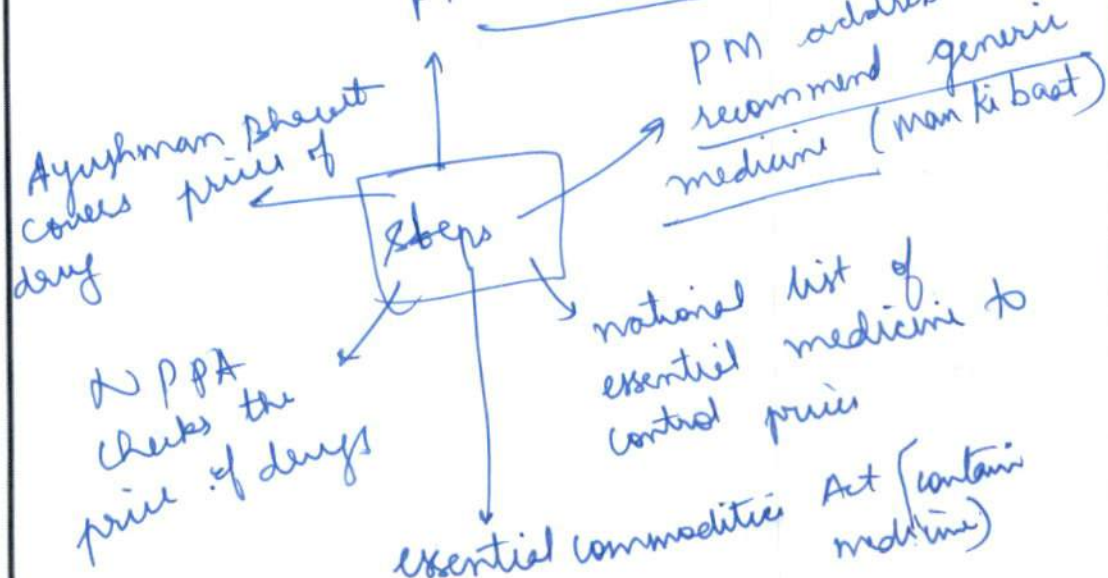
(3) monopoly by few companies in life saving drugs, ensure their high cost

(4) Research shift from general disease to NCD; has led to lesser availability for

(5) less profit making business

(6) Patent law (3d, section) and PPR regime have ensured lesser sale of branded drugs in India.

Steps taken by government as a way to achieve the "welfare state" ideals.



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Give an account of the challenges that the multilateral rule-based trading system is facing. With special focus on WTO, discuss how these challenges can be addressed effectively. **(150 words) 10**

बहुपक्षीय नियम-आधारित व्यापार प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। WTO पर विशेष बल देते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इन चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया जा सकता है।

The world has started witnessing the protectionism trade war which undermine the sanctity of rule based order and institution.

challenges faced by multi-lateral rule based trading system:

① Dispute settlement: ~~has~~ no of dispute has risen over the year.

② USA has withold the appointment of judge last year

③ Protectionist policy followed under tag of national interest are not getting challenged

(4) Emergence of trade block such as SAFTA, MERCOSUR, ASEAN, TPP, NAFTA etc. undermine the integrated global chain

(5) Emergence of new issues such as IPR, currency manipulation, concern of developing country, N-S divide

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

threaten the WTO ; while WTO is ill prepared.

(6) Consensus based decision making at WTO have hampered the decision making process.

To ensure rule based order, following things can be done:

① Better role to be played by China, EU, India and developing country to fill the void

② Balancing human rights with IPR regime. such as in generic medicine

(3) Regulating e-commerce, digital economy, hawala trade etc

(4) Revamping WTO through

① 75% vote for decision making

② One-nation, one vote principle.

③ "Democratization" to ensure voice to south

The role of WTO is essential for the trade based development, and thus it needs to be revamped.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Highlight the major impediments affecting India-US trade relations. What possible consequences can the recent withdrawal of Generalized System of Preference (GSP) have on India-US trade relations? **(150 words) 10**

भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख अवरोधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, अधिमानता की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली (जनरलाईज्ड सिस्टम ऑफ़ प्रेफ़ेरेंस: GSP) की समाप्ति से भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों पर क्या संभावित प्रभाव पड़ सकता है?

India-US relation have improved from estranged diplomacy (pre-1991) to engaged diplomacy (post 1991)

However there are few recent impediments:

① Defence: Russian S-400 & CAATSA by USA are against India interest.

(2) GSP: USA argue India is manipulator and thus recently withdraw GSP for commodities worth $ 30bn.

(3) WTO dispute: regarding solar manufacturing.

(4) Protectionist policy such as increasing the steel and aluminium import

(5) CAATSA: hampering India's engagement with Iran, as US-Iran are rivals.

(6) Migration policy: strengthened norms for HIB policy (visa).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

GSP is non reciprocal privilege given to developing country by developed one, to ensure better trade prospects for former. And thus India was given duty free market of USA;

However, recent trade war protectionism and growing CAD (current account deficit) of USA have led to its withdrawal.

Following are consequences on India-US relation:

(1) India will align with Russia for defence import.

(2) Better engagement with Iran & China; to ensure trade doesn't flourishes.

(3) Increased the instability and volatility between two; and thus don't deficit

(4) India will diversify its trade basket with EU, Africa.

Indo-US remains unpredictable due to present President and protectionism world wide. And thus India needs to move from relying on US to diversify trade.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. In a democratic setup, it is imperative that independence be balanced with accountability. Discuss in the context of judiciary in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि स्वतंत्रता को जवाबदेही के साथ संतुलित किया जाए। भारत में न्यायपालिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The two foundational values are often seen in conflict i.e independence and accountability. This can be seen with respect to Judiciary, CC, RBI etc.

Need of judicial accountability:

(i) through inclusion under RTI.

(ii) reforming the present opaque collegium system for appointment.

(iii) Removal of judges presently too much politic based and lengthy process. Thus for accountability process simplification is required

(iv) Emergence of uncle-judge syndrome; i.e nepotism and favouritism in judiciary.

(v) Accountability of judges: ~~there~~ Presently the CrPC have stringent norms and any person cannot file FIR. Moreover the recent harassment case on CJI, has

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

strengthened the demand.

(vi) Conduct of judges:

eg: Justice Karnan case is testimony to ensure the proper conduct and thus accountability ensures it.

Need of independence:

(i) ~~Article~~ judicial independence is basic feature of constitution and well functioning democracy

(ii) to uphold fundamental rights of citizen.

(iii) to keep checks and balances on executive and legislature functioning.

(iv) is a key for upholding constitutionalism, rule of law etc.

(v) unpopular decision making: recent conservative approach by government requires judiciary to be active. eg: in Sabarimala case or tripple talaq or marital rape case.

How has judiciary tried to bring the blend of two?

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Live proceeding of case
② MoP (memorandum of procedure) signed b/w executive & judiciary.
~~(3)~~ e-filing, e-
(3) Putting the collegium discussion online and asking for citizens comment

Way forward:
Legislature shall take following steps:
① Judicial Accountability bill to ensure accountability
② Judicial oversight regulation bill for proper conduct by judges.
Lastly judiciary should walk the talk by including itself under RTI..

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Despite various strengths, there are certain weaknesses in the existing structure of departments of the government which render the system slow and cumbersome. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**

विभिन्न गुणों के बावजूद, सरकार के विभागों की वर्तमान संरचना में कुछ दुर्बलताएं विद्यमान हैं जो व्यवस्था को धीमा और बोझिल बना देती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

In a good governance, faster decision making, the structure of government and functioning should be robust

strength in existing structure of department of government

(i) Bureaucracy dominated : The permanent executive guide the political executive, which leads to good decision making

(ii) Committed bureaucracy, with zeal in implementing policies | Action

(iii) Citizen charter, PIO / public information officer), independent audit agency (CAG) are other key strength

(iv) Motto, vision and mission statement; highlights the organisational goal

(v) e-governance and adoption of online based system for functioning

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(vi) Budget: The department themselves ask the economic division for fund, and thus bottom up-budget making.

(vii) Robust, well experienced human resource.

Defiency in present structure

(i) Bureaucratic apathy & status quoist: slow adoption of online monitoring.

(ii) Poor whistle blow protection, leads to corruption

(iii) Funding: divided by budget division finally, which has been always less than the expectation to work.

(iv) Ill equipped public information officer, CVO etc

(v) Political executive dominating over permanent executive due to hierarchy.

(vi) IAS dominated lead to top-down heavy structure. i.e 75-80% post of secretary level occupied by IAS.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(vii) Generalist headed; when the e-governance, IT based solution demand specialisation.

(viii) Too many autonomous body under the department & ministry, thus overlapping. eg: under Environmental ministry, NTCA, CPCB, CGWB, NTCA, WBPB, WTI etc, BDA etc.

The slow system is sign of red-tapism and poor governance. Thus steps such as rationalisation of department function, funding balancing autonomy with independence, specialised headed needs to be taken to improve the structure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In the light of criticism surrounding the composition and functioning of Rajya Sabha, do you think it exists merely as a secondary house of the Parliament? **(250 words) 15**

राज्यसभा की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध आलोचना के प्रकाश में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि इसका अस्तित्व केवल संसद के एक द्वितीयक सदन के रूप में है?

RS is upper house of Parliament in India. The purpose of RS is

① space for intellectual, domain expert who cannot undergo rough & tough of election (LS).

② lessening ~~the~~ / sharing the burden of LS.

(3) representation of states.

(4) prevent LS from hasty decision making.

The above points highlight the important of RS - Despite such noble objective, following criticism are:

① Poor functioning: only 153 bill passed in 2014-19; while 188 in 2009-10, and 254 in 2004-09. Thus efficiency has reduced.

② RS could function less than 1/4th time in last budgetary session - (out of 48 hrs)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Reduced time for budgetary discussion, such as only 48 hrs while in 1960's it was more than 100 hrs.

(4) Less meeting; such as less than 380 meeting in 2004-19; while the same no was around 600 in 1960's. {i.e. 60-70 meeting in year compared to 120 meeting}.

(5) Recent case of horse trading during the pre-NOTA times.

(6) Issue of whip is concern due to restraint on member's choice & opinion

Criticism against composition:

(i) States get representation according to 1976 census. Thus skewed representation.

(ii) As many as 5 UT have no representation

(iii) Population enlarged (by 3 times) since independence, but no of seat remain same

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Nominated member depend on whims of government and not other stakeholder such as opposition.

Amidst all this criticism, RS's role is not less than LS in due to its special power:

① Article 312: to create new civil service (AIS).

(2) if pass a resolution supporting for new legislation on state subject (A. 249).

RS have equal role in president appointment, passing ordinary bill and constitutional amendment bill. more its recent criticism cannot be equated to secondary house - a chamber

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Despite legislative changes with respect to funding of political parties in recent years, many challenges still exist with regards to transparency in electoral funding. Discuss. Can state funding of elections help in addressing these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में राजनीतिक दलों के वित्त-पोषण के संबंध में विधायी परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, चुनावी वित्त-पोषण में पारदर्शिता संबंधी कई चुनौतियां अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राज्य द्वारा चुनावों का वित्त-पोषण इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

The recent FCRA amendment, Company Act have removed the capping for donation of fund by company and foreign entity.

Also the recent electoral bond ~~&~~ are not able to fulfill the gap of transparency

Following challenges:

① Anonymity in funding; since IT act exempt from reporting, ~~above~~ (above Rs 20000). Political funding not under RTI

② Issues with electoral bond: the government ruling has upper edge as recently 86% fund was reported to go (ADR report). government can even check the donors of opposition party by engaging with SBI.

③ Foreign based funding may also posses threat; as many NGO's (greenpeace) have

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

found to be working against government
Non transparent
Funding of political parties lead to
- crony capitalism.
- favouritism.
- nepotism,
- lobbying & influence by pressure group.

This particularly is against the norms of free-fair election. Under such circumstance, the ECI has given a thought for state funding of election.

Potential of state funding, Pros.

(1) From a national pool of fund, fund will be disbursed. Thus every party gets a due, unlike the only ruling.

(2) to prevent corruption, role of black money

(3) may push for women inclusion, inner party democracy & reform

(4) Non-biased taxation division

State funding was reported advocated by Tarkunde committee, Indrajit sen gupta committee & 2nd ARC.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However state funding has following issues:

① It projects political party as organ of state and not part of civil society

② The fear is corruption and other source may help along with state funding.

③ Donors are forced to give to the party, to which ideology they don't subscribe

The foremost criticism is there are many electoral reforms pending, without which ~~state~~ election is unfair, ~~see~~

But state funding offers the transparency in funding, anonymity of donors, role of ECI in managing fund etc. and thus it is 1st step to pressure political party to come under RTI.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Successful and long-lasting urban transformation critically depends on reforming the way our cities are governed. In this context, highlight the challenges plaguing urban governance in India and suggest some strategies to overcome those challenges. **(250 words) 15**

सफल और चिरस्थायी शहरी रूपांतरण मुख्यतया, हमारे शहरों को शासित करने के तरीके में सुधार पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी शासन को दुष्प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Recently, draft urban policy has been floated by government to reform the governance - both structural & functional.

The rapid ~~ra~~ rise in urban population from 31%. ~~to~~ (2011) to ~~20~~ 46% (2030); is cause of concern if ill prepared.

Challenges regarding urban governance

① Definition of urban area: Presently the statutory town and census town are differently treated in terms of governance. Moreover the census town are underestimated presently

② No proper full fledged policy regarding urban development, slum development and no architectural / town planning exists so far.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Poor data availability, both due to state government laukadaisical attitude and ill equipped municipality & SFC. (state finance commission)

(4) Ill equipped human resources: no well established cadre with standard are present to carry urban governance smoothly

(5) Poor financial condition. Cities are source of 0.5% of tax of GDP ratio highlights the tax evasion.

(6) State government have not distributed the subjects of 74th amendment to municipality

Measures taken:

① Smart city mission

(2) "HRIDAY" & AMRUT scheme for urban development

(3) India urban data exchange by ISRO for data availability and its use in governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Safe city project by MHA in Lucknow, Mumbai, Bangalore, Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune.

More steps need to be taken:

① "cadre" of municipal officers & personnels: need to built by state government

(2) Uniformity in structure across India, to ensure portability of human resource.

③ Municipal bonds for fund.

(4) Improve tax GDP -ratio. by crackdown on evaders.

(5) Environmental conservation

Cities are absorber of agri-distress. Moreover urban policy is need of hour to envisage well thought sustainable town planning and inclusive society (for women, child, slum, marginalised friendly).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Explain the role that SHGs play in poverty alleviation in India. Highlighting the shortcomings of the SHG-Bank Linkage programme, give some suggestions to improve its performance. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन में SHGs द्वारा निभाई जा रही भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। SHG-बैंक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम की कमियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके निष्पादन में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

SHGs are small voluntary association of rural poor, mostly comprising of women.

Role in poverty alleviation.

(A) Social role:

① lend the support in times of crisis
eg: Kudumbashree in Kerala, post flood

② women engaged with SHGs have found to improve the nutritional status of child, education of child, reduce domestic violence, reduce malnutrition and child mortality rate

③ Decision making skills imbibing, resolution of conflict etc (eg) SERPA in Andhra Pradesh (Society for elimination of rural poor).

Economic role:

① lend the money, without collateral.

② solatory savings.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Acts as microfinance institution.
(4) Community / Co-operative farming in Kerala has taken place.

Above all, women empowerment and women role is emphasised in development process.

Also in Kerala, the poverty has reduced owing to participation of women in Kudambashree. This is testimony to their success.

Thus NABARD initiated SHG-Bank linkage programme, for linking their small saving with banks.

Shortcoming:

① Digital based; for which SHG are ill-equipped.

② Poor financial literacy; as also only 24% in India are financially literate

(3) Irregular saving; micro finance crisis of 2010, rising NPA of SHG has reduced the face of programme.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Above all the SHG has are poorly aware regarding the programme.

Incentive based - similar to SHG

increased lending to undertake co-operative farming.

"GPDP" role in participatory democracy

step to revamp SHG

SHG - Bank linkage with better returns

dedicated scheme for their literacy

SHGs can play a better role in BIMARU state to alleviate poverty; and SERPA and Kudumbashree are models through BIMARU states can prosper.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Despite initiatives taken by the government in recent years to address the challenges of the Indian higher education system, many reforms are still required to improve its quality and enhance its relevance. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विगत वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों के बावजूद, इसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और इसकी प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने हेतु अभी भी कई सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian higher education system has faced myriad of problem from recognition, accreditation, funding, faculty, courses, etc.

Steps taken by Indian government

~~Institution Based~~

① Institution of eminence to build 20 world class institution

② Recent SPARC schemes for collaborating with foreign institution

Faculty based:

(1) ARKAP program, IMPRINT India, TARA programme, to augment research writing skills

(2) To attract brain-gain: Vajra scheme, fellowship programme etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Funding:
— RISE & HEPA have been established for improving funding

Problems faced still:
① Poor pupil to teacher ratio (≈35).
② Rising NPA's and 1.5% GDP budget for education is too less & cause of concern
③ Vacancy in institution for post of upto faculty (around 40-1)
(4) Plagiarism in research is rampant
(5) Poor state of art lab, ill equipped human resource also degrade the efficiency.
(6) Racism: deter the foreign student from Africa to come to India
(7) No proper globally aligned policy to ensure portability & recognition of course

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps that need to be taken:

① CSR activities & funding by corporate in higher education

② As Narayan Murthy panel recommends – taxation incentive for collaborating corporate, 999 year lease of land, full autonomy etc to make sure quality is maintained.

Recent education policy; has given significant focus for higher education. However to ensure the making of Harvard like institution which took 400 years, will take time gradually. ~~And that no need of~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Giving an account of the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mention the challenges that it faces in achieving its target. How can the implementation of the programme be fast-tracked? **(250 words) 15**

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इस योजना के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को किस प्रकार त्वरित किया जा सकता है?

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is "housing scheme for all" floated by government.

It has 4 components : ① for slums based development

② credit link capacity scheme

③ for EWS, (economically weaker section)

④ for middle income group

Account of progress:

① Slum development has started in Mumbai, West Bengal.

② Rehabilitation & resettlement of development induced people have begun (of Narmada valley)

(3) Loans granted have increased and "housing sector" identified under priority sector lending.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenge

① Tribals / slum are ill equipped to use the house ; thus many in search of saving money (since less rent) have again shifted to slums.

② No capacity building ; only housing based.

(3) Documentation issue and bureaucratic red tapism have slowed the process.

How can implementation be fast tracked!

① Regular online monitoring through Aadhar.

② Regular on field check. whether people are living or have they given on rent

(3) Training of strict rules, to ensure inclusivity in process & avoid inclusion-exclusion error.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Also the community involvement in monitoring can be helpfull.

The need of hour is simultaneously building the capacity of people to ensure self employment

"Housing for all" is key for proper Sanitation, and better drinking water.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Island nations of the Indian Ocean hold immense strategic value in shaping the geopolitical contours of the region and ensuring maritime security of India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर के द्वीपीय राष्ट्र इस क्षेत्र की भू-राजनीतिक रूप-रेखा को आकार देने और भारत की समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में अत्यधिक रणनीतिक महत्व रखते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Island nation owing to strategic location have key value in geopolitical and geo-economic

Geopolitical contour:

(1) formation of IORA; is geopolitical organisation for maritime security

(2) Similarly, IONS (Indian Ocean Naval Symposium).

(3) Small island developing states (SIDS); are key driver in paris climate change

(4) South South co-operation: owing to developing economy status

(5) Strategic location: be it port of Seychelles, Singapore (Changi), strait of hormuz, or Sabang near Indonesia

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

malacca strait, ~~coz~~ ~~key~~ island nation are closest to it.

Geoeconomic contour:

(1) choke point of trade.

(2) rare earth resources

(3) Ocean drilling project & thereafter cooperation

(4) fishery, polymetallic nodules, oil exploration are other geo-economic importance that shape geopolitics.

Maritime security:

(1) Role in preventing piracy, specially along Somalia & Seychelles

(2) Role in preventing terrorism (lakshwadeep).

(3) To combat drug trafficking, human trafficking etc

(4) Securing sea lanes of communication.

(5) Combating string of pearl of China.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Securing safe trade

Island nations are key for combating climate change, south co-operation, rule based institutions soft power status for India.

Thus development assistance and every efforts should be put to ensure harmonious relation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Development assistance, a key instrument in India's foreign policy, has seen a considerable expansion in the past few years both in its scope and reach. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय विदेश नीति के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में 'विकास सहायता' के दायरे और पहुँच दोनों में विगत कुछ वर्षों में काफ़ी विस्तार देखा गया है। सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Soon after 2014, the developmental assistance to SAARC nation declined. However lately, the development aid to Africa & SAARC neighbours have increased due to:

(1) Project India as global power.

(2) Project India as donor & not receiver.

(3) Key to combat China's cheque book diplomacy.

(4) In consonance with A.S.I: to help least developed countries

(5) to bid for UNSC seat

(6) to securing their co-operation in south-south co-operation and at various international for a such as IMF, WTO, WB, etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Expansion can be seen in :

① Afghanistan :
Development aid for Shahtoot dam, Salma dam, Zaranj-Delaram highway, dam project on Kabul, Parliament construction of Afghanistan etc.

② Maldives : Recently India donated $1.4bn to Maldive for cooperation and in bid to ~~chatter~~ & combat China's role

(3) flourishing Africa : Development assistance
- in form of pan-Africa project
- Asia-Africa growth project.
- Team-9-project.
- to expand business.
- Investment in Africa increased

(4) Iran : building of Chabahar port & acquiring of Farzad-B gas block.

(5) Bangladesh : Co-operating with Russia to build Rooppur power plants & highway from Akhaura to Agartala.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Bhutan: Mangdechhu project, Chukha, Kurichu, Tala hydroelectric project.

(7) Nepal: Pancheshwar dam project etc.

(8) Mongolia: Have assistance to combat cold disease among child ($ 200000)

However the concern with Nepal remains post blockade.

Moreover the limitation of India is there with respect to cheque book diplomacy of China.

And thus soft power | soft diplomacy | culture diplomacy should be accompanied.

246

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS 04 SEP 2019 NO. 03 RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1248)

Name of Candidate	Yadav suryabhan		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	176745
Center	ORN.	Date	04/09/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the significance of Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) in India and highlight the issues in their working. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेंसियों (CRAs) का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए और इनकी कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Credit rating agencies are meant for assigning credit rating to the corporate, bond, equity or any investment fund.

eg: S&P, Moody, ICRA etc

Significance of CRA:

- reflect the economic and investment ecosystem in the country
- awareness regarding the most secure investment opportunity.
- prevents from market risk failure
- helps corporate in mobilising and gaining the investment fund.

Post liberalisation, 1991, CRA emerged to reflect the economy potential and acts as informer to investor. However, CRA.s

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

suffer from:

(1) highly monopolised segment: due to condition such as restriction on entry barrier etc

(2) Conflict of interest, since issuer pay model is only recognised, wherein it depends on the company to fund the CRA, thus quid pro quo relation.

(3) Rating shopping; the one CRA, which awards maximum rating is only published

(4) prior consent is required for publishing information

(5) employer of CRA decide rating, rather than independent expert.

Reforms required to maintain neutrality and impartiality:

→ do away with issuer pay model

→ "regulatory authority", and to legislate a law.

→ increasing private participation and increase competition.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. What are the issues that have limited the success of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India? Mention some steps that can be taken to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) की सफलता को सीमित करने वाले मुद्दें क्या हैं? इन्हें दूर करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

SEZ's were meant for special region with objective of attracting FDI, Employment generation, increase exports and increase the share of manufacturing segment

Issues: as presented by Baba Kalyani report:

(i) Multiple model's such as port park, food park, textile park, National industrial manufacturing zone. etc

(ii) land hoarding: since 62% of land were only utilised.

(iii) Compete with other FTA products such as from japan, ASEAN, Thailand, South Korea.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Cannot take any activity with regard to domestic industry

failed to generate adequate employment

No fixed policy

changing tax (eg. govt increased MAT)

WTO dispute by USA on SEZ

Other issue

shifting of industry from Non-SEZ to SEZ

become tax haven

Steps required:

(1) Rationalisation of SEZ and such clusters

(2) dedicated policy.

(3) do away with MAT and DDT. (tax)

(4) provide liberalisation in → labour law → treatment with regard to other exports

Changing SEZ to economic and employment enclaves could fulfill the demand and jobless growth and thus boost the manufacturing segment to 25% by 2025.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The opportunities for start-ups in India are immense, but so are the challenges. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में स्टार्ट-अप्स के लिए असीमित अवसर हैं, लेकिन चुनौतियां भी उतनी ही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Startup's are newly companies relying on their skills, innovative ideas to cater to customer services.

Recently, India have been ranked with 3rd position in number of start ups in world.

{Opportunities for start up}

(1) Government support such as through start up India, make in India, stand up India, Udhyam Abhilasha, etc.

(2) Customer demand: for innovationen in their service. Also increasing consumption and luxury have fuelled the startups.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Attract venture fund, angel fund etc.

(4) Rise in higher education enrollment (26+)

Skill development, training, focus on creativity.

Challenges
- bureaucratic red tapism
- crackdown with regard to shell companies (unnecessary harassment)
- declining credit availability due to NPA (Mudra NPA = 7%)

→ Angel tax provision.

→ one in 3 start up in Bengaluru wind up everyday

→ forced to take this opportunity, owing to unemployment.

Government must ensure adequate availability of expertise, link experts with aspiring entrepreneurs to achieve the goal of creative India, Innovative India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

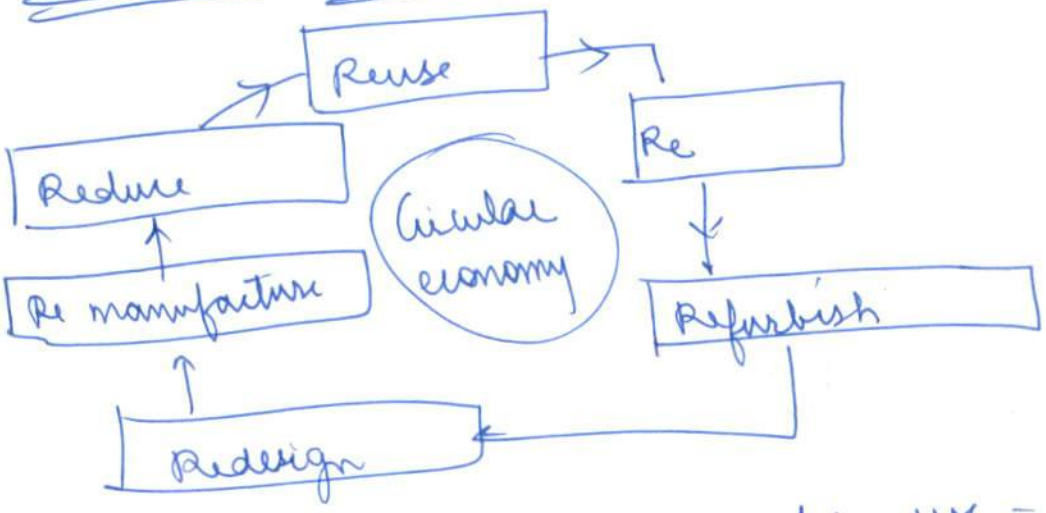
4. The term 'Circular Economy' is often seen in news. What are the principles that it is based on? Bring out its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

'चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था' (सर्कुलर इकॉनमी) पद प्राय: सुर्खियों में रहता है। वे कौन-से सिद्धांत हैं जिन पर यह आधारित है? भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Circular economy envisages to increase the product life by utilising upto its maximum potential.

Recent conference held by NITI Aayog highlighted the need of circular economy:

Principles. (i) 6 - R's



(ii) departing from take - make - use - throw pattern to 6 R's.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Resource utilisation and optimisation
(iv) Sustainable development.

Relevance of Circular economy for India.

(1) Minimise waste generation
(2) Secondary raw material utilisation will lead to new business idea, innovation which will facilitate employment generation and sustainability.
(3) Optimum use of natural resources.
(4) Element of "zero defect, zero effect" in manufacturing will compliment our effort to combat climate change

Thus ~~at~~ circular economy needs adequate attention by academia, investor, entrepreneur and government. This could be done by awareness of the concept, tax incentive and expert support (including green procurement by gov).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana in achieving its stated objective of financial inclusion. **(150 words) 10**

वित्तीय समावेशन के अपने निर्धारित उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए।

PMJDY, also known as Digital India mission aimed at

(1) financial inclusion.

(2) digital literacy

(3) diversification in financial services.

Along with Aadhar, and mobile, it was envisaged to be JAM trinity.

Performance of PMJDY:

(i) Improved digital literacy; through sub mission such as PMGDISHA, National digital literacy mission, etc. Around 52.3 lakh have been trained under PMGDISHA.

(2) Financial inclusion: 80% of adult

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

are already linked with bank account. WB predicted India to be close to 80% bank account

(iii) financial services, have been made available such as overdraft facility, one time life insurance, Rupay credit card, etc. Also fintech companies have emerged.

However the following issues remain

(1) Gender gap, due to less smart phone with women, gender gap is pegged at 18-20%. regarding financial inclusion

(2) Rural - urban gap; though reduced but remains concern

(3) Insurance and literacy mission have not penetrated well in rural areas.

The need of hour is massive social campaign to bridge gender gap and digital literacy achievement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. How does pollution in rivers impact the surrounding ecosystem? Explain why such pollution has not shown signs of improvement, despite various government initiatives. **(150 words) 10**

नदियों के प्रदूषण से आसपास का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र कैसे प्रभावित होता है? समझाइए कि विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों के बावजूद इस प्रकार के प्रदूषण में सुधार के संकेत क्यों नहीं हैं।

River pollution is concern as highlighted by CPCB in its 2018 report, where in it showed Maharashtra, Assam, Goa are the states with most polluted river in number.

How pollution affects surrounding ecosystem:

(i) Foul smell → respiratory disease and air pollution

(ii) Ground water pollution occurs due to leakage & percolation causing jaundice, and hepatitis A

(iii) "Mixing" with rain water during flood, brings the water in contact with community

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Impact on biodiversity:

- marine pollution
- fall in fish, destruction of wetland.

~~(v) choking~~

why not showing results

(i) Industry not taking steps such as ~~dese~~ sewage water treatment plant establishment

(ii) Lack of crackdown by CPCB on the industry near to Ganga, due to employment and economic concern

(iii) Govt efforts focused on Ganga and Yamuna river basin system.

(iv) Namami Gange programme, have limited reach.

(v) Destruction of virgin vegetation & wetlands have eroded its function to provide various ecosystem services.

The need of hour, mobilising people through Jal Shakti campaign with clear outcome of "water" as common resource, and purified + fresh.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What is project MANAV launched by the Department of Biotechnology? Highlight the significance of this project. **(150 words) 10**

जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा आरंभ की गई मानव (MANAV) परियोजना क्या है? इस परियोजना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Dept of biotechnology launched MANAV, to encourage the study of tissue located in various parts of body.

This project is aimed at diversifying the horizon to understand human being DNA, genome and promote tissue culture.

Significance.

(1) focus on bio science as subject.

(2) accelerate the research in tissue engineering and ~~manav~~ utilising this knowledge to manufacture artificial 3D tissues through additive printing

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

technique.

(iii)
Studying tissues helps in understand the transpiration from skin, understanding human microbiome near it.

(iv) promote the research in dermatologist.

MANAV project is aimed at putting India at front seat in tissue science and exploit the potential to address human concerns.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlighting the properties and applications of superconductors, discuss the constraints related to their practical use. **(150 words) 10**

अतिचालकों के गुणों और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इनके व्यावहारिक उपयोग से संबंधित बाधाओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

Superconductors are the material with extremely high conductivity. They are good conductors of electricity which have revolutionised the research in material science as domain.

Properties:

(i) Ability to withstand high temperature (temp resistant).
(ii) high strength
(iii) Highly sensitive
(iv) No gap between band energy.
(v) unusual high magnetic strength

Application: (i) Space science such as in sensor, transducer to respond in short time regarding any change

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Nano-material & Nano science:

with nano size, alteration in property may give rise to super conductor property

(iii) Material science research: to discover new such material and study the properties.

(B)

Contraints related to super conductor:

(i) Sophisticated instrument to study super conductor.

(ii) properties still under research domain.

(iii) lack of availability as natural resource, thus needs to be manufactured; which again requires "state of art" infra & technique. However, no mass scale production technique is being developed so far.

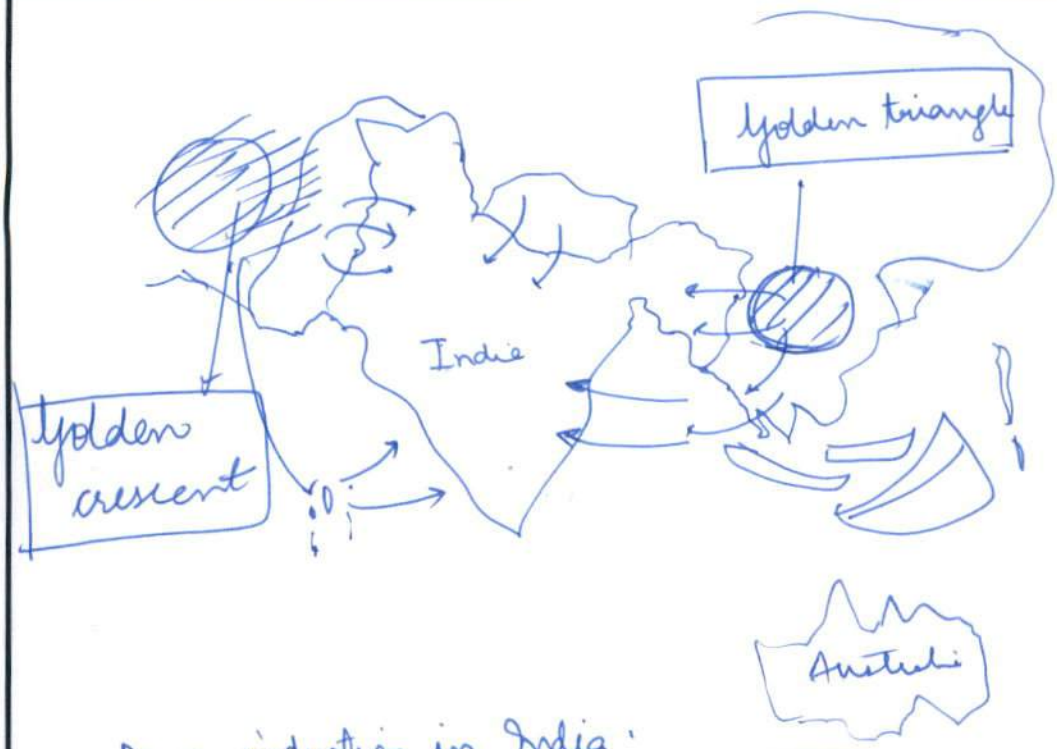
(iv) High cost deters the practical use

However, superconductor offer the potential to conduct research in lab and more beyond the semi-conductor invented research

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the reasons behind India becoming a major destination as well as a transit hub for drug trafficking in South Asia. How does this effect India's internal security? **(150 words) 10**

दक्षिण एशिया में भारत के मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के प्रमुख गंतव्य स्थल के साथ-साथ पारगमन केंद्र बनने के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करता है?



Drug induction in India:

Drug trafficking is one of organised crime, where in trade in drugs take place through illegal means.

Reasons behind India as major destination

(i) Youth demand: peer pressure, depression, anxiety, are reasons for demand to satisfy themself [though false satisfaction].

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Addiction - eg in Punjab.
(iii) lack of awareness regarding harmful effect of drug

India as transit hub:

(i) presence of two opium growing region as shown in map: i.e golden crescent and golden triangle
(ii) used by naxalite and terrorist to finance themself.

India's internal security & drug trafficking

(i) money and terror financing
(ii) Addiction → social disharmony → radicalisation → riot + terrorism + naxalism + "brain loss" (human resource loss) → loss of economic potential → unemployment → depression

(iii) Used by naxalism to carry their activity across the border: eg: NSCN(K) through Myanmar.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. The development of border areas is an important element in border management. In this context, discuss how the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) seeks to ameliorate the problems faced in border areas. **(150 words) 10**

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास वस्तुतः सीमा प्रबंधन का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (BADP), सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं में कैसे सुधार लाना चाहता है।

The element of border management are guarding, patrolling, regulation and border area development

Role of border development:

(i) to integrate border areas into nation development process; inclusiveness, ensure their value, vote and participatory development.

(ii) to check they don't engage with hostile neighbour, thus maintain external security

(iii) ~~ate~~ ameliorate their sense of alienation.

Problems faced by border area:

- isolation. rugged terrain, mountain [eg North east]

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- governance issues such as lack of motivation to work in extreme areas
- poor connectivity
- developmental deficit
  - → lack school, education & health
  - → court at centre of state
  - → hostile neighbour. thus no connectivity
  - → disproportionate focus on cities

BADP seeks to address the insecurity in 17 border state through pumping funds, developing infrastructure, increasing connectivity, ensuring government schemes reaches to the corner, regular monitoring, building of school and health facility etc.

efforts such as: (i) Moreh-Zokhawathar highway in Manipur as part of trilateral highway (I-M-T)

(ii) GSAT-29: to provide communication services.

(iii) building of pool such as Dhola-Sadiya, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Examine whether Fixed Term Employment will be able to achieve the objectives of ease of doing business, achieving labour welfare and job creation. **(250 words) 15**

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या नियत अवधि का रोजगार, ईज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस, श्रम कल्याण और रोजगार सृजन के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सक्षम होगा।

Recently government have notified, fixed term employment to be applicable to all industries.

In FTE, company is allowed to terminate the worker ~~without~~ without giving special notice. Thus it is meant to liberalise labour law.

objectives:

(1) Positive:

free hand to company to maintain during slowdown, bubble, crisis etc

free hand to industry to employ worker.

Ease of doing business

labour law liberalised

hire & fire policy

productivity of labour increase

supplement gig economy's emergence

replicate's chinese "Shenzou" Economic zone success.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How it threatens ease of doing business

→ frequent strike, protest.
→ informalisation and contractualisation
→ volatility in labour market, regarding demand and supply

Labour welfare
→ included under social security (not EPF)
→ company will allow all benefit such as statutory ones
→ FTE rule will increase job generation, thus address unemployment

How it is against labour welfare
→ not under EPF | PF
→ hire & fire policy → no security of tenure
→ subjectivity to company
→ informalisation, contractualisation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

job creation :

- help company meet temporary needs.
- thus depending on demand, employment generation takes place.

FTE rule seems to give upper hand to company, and thus there is need to balance the rights by following SC directive :

(1) FTE only during seasonal activity and dependent industry.

(2) for a worker with 7 year working, should retain permanent status.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. A growing livestock sector augurs well for the low income households to augment their income and escape poverty. Discuss. Further, suggest some strategies for ensuring sustainable livestock sector growth in India. **(250 words) 15**

एक वृद्धिशील पशुधन क्षेत्रक निम्न आय वाले परिवारों के लिए अपनी आय में वृद्धि करने और गरीबी से बाहर निकलने हेतु शुभ संकेत है। चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत में पशुधन क्षेत्रक का संधारणीय विकास सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Livestock sector includes cattle rearing, dairying, meat, flesh trade, hides, (skin), draught etc.

How it supplements low income household:

(i) Income security: during drought, or crop's destruction, livestock appears as side business.

(ii) food security: through meat, dairying, poultry, poor household can satisfy their food demand.

(iii) Nutrition security is ensured through diet diversification such as milk, eggs, meat etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) cattle trade, hide, skin also helps to get short term money by selling.

(v) Draught, ensures access to power, in absence of electricity and mechanised means.

Constraints to livestock
- unorganised sector
- lack of credit
- disproportionate focus towards agriculture
- uncertain disease attack
- lack of green pasture or fodder crisis → excessive soil erosion

Strategies for ensuring sustainable livestock sector growth:

(1) Science & technological intervention:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

· Developing high productivity breeds.
· Increasing efficiency and productivity

(2) Credit access through dedicated fund, financial inclusion drive, insurance sector penetration etc.

(3) For fodder: developing community area, sustainable grazing.

(4) Promoting awareness regarding schemes such as Integrated farming method, Dairy planning and entrepreneurship development scheme.

(5) educating farmers, ensuring organised and including under formal sector, promoting co-operative, contract farming etc. (including veterinary services)

To double farmer income, diversification on farms is also required, where the livestock has immense potential to contribute.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Examine whether the time has come for India to usher in full liberalisation of the Capital Account. **(250 words) 15**

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या भारत के लिए पूंजी खाते के पूर्ण उदारीकरण की शुरुआत करने का समय आ गया है।

Capital account convertibility means the ease with which the investment flow occur across the country.

Presently India has partial capital account convertibility in form of

(i) 20% capping that single FPI can buy companies share.

(ii) restriction of external commercial borrowing

(iii) no floating of sovereign bond.

(iv) limitation on flight capital outflow

Tarapore committee in 1997, have studied the issue and thus recommended, to do on basis of following parameter.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) low fiscal deficit: presently 3.4%,

(2) low NPAs: presently at 15.6% for PSBs, which is certainly high.

(3) low external debt: presently around $ 103bn. (3.8% of GDP).

(4) low CAD: presently around 2.4% of GDP

(5) market stability:

However the issues are: (Argument against)

(1) Unstable market due to.
- increasing oil price
- uncertain US foreign policy
- recent slowdown in economy and FPIs removing their fund.
- currency crisis, trade war protectionism

(2) high NPAs of 15.6%.

(3) ~~to~~ ~~overco~~ crowding out, financial repression etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Argument for capital account liberalisation

→ promote competitiveness at global scale
→ increasing inflow of FDI, since India's ease of doing business has improved.
→ diversify the sources of foreign funding.

Argument against:

- instability / investment
- India has chosen stability over high growth in past 2 decade. The need of hour is gradual liberalisation and ensuring competitiveness in economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlighting the challenges to agriculture extension in India, discuss how ICT can help in addressing them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में कृषि विस्तार के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन्हें दूर करने में ICT से कैसे सहायता मिल सकती है।

Technological intervention in the past has ensured the green revolution, white revolution, yellow etc.

Thus science & technology is sine qua none for addressing the concerns

Challenges to agri-extension

(1) Poor awareness, literacy, poverty etc

(2) focus on male farmer, rather than all.

(3) quality of service is doubtful, lack to last year IMD failed to detect the rainfall pattern.

(4) "One size fits all approach" has negative repercussions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Lack of information, lack of forward linkage deters the farmer to get the benefit.

(6) Poor digital literacy, poor intervention such as ICT entrepreneurs rarely reach to farmer.

However the government has initiated ARYA, krishonnati yojana, ~~etc~~ ~~as means~~ Krishi vikas Abhiyan, e-Kisan biotech as means to expand the agriculture.

HOW ICT can help:

The success of e-chaupal can be replicated to ensure good returns.

(i) Information dissemination;

(ii) linking producers with directly to consumers.

(iii) can get better return for products.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iv) financial inclusion, will be achieved.

(v) value addition will be promoted.

(vi) Commodity & spot market can be exploited.

HOW AI helps → precision farming, smart farming, crop monitoring.

HOW Big data helps → informed decision making, predictive analysis, regarding weather etc.

Thus ICT has potential to revive the agri sector, address distress and one of means of intervention to double the farmer's income

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Now that it has been two years since introduction of GST in India, do you think the system is on the path to achieve its intended objectives? Support your answer with relevant facts. **(250 words) 15**

अब जबकि भारत में GST को लागू हुए दो वर्ष हो गए हैं, क्या आप मानते हैं कि यह प्रणाली अपने अपेक्षित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के पथ पर अग्रसर है? प्रासंगिक तथ्यों से अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए।

GST was introduced as indirect destination based tax on 1st July 2019.

Aim of GST:

- "tax rationalisation"
- improve the GDP
- reduce the cascading effect
- ~~ban~~ one - nation - one tax principle.

Objectives Achieved:

(1) Tax rationalisation: since only 4 rates are there 5, 12, 18, & 28%..

(2) Reduced the taxes. since earlier service tax was around 14.5%. & excise around 12%.. now the most of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

products are under 18% slab.

(iii) Increased the revenue by 9-11%.

(iv) increased the tax payer from 6.5 lakh to 1.2 crore. Thus increment of 85%.

(v) Reduced tax evasion due to GSTN, and e-services.

(vi) consumer goods (basic), mostly attract either 0% or 5%.

(vii) Data accountability is ensured, better forecasting, predicting etc

objectives not achieved:

(i) 4 tax rates: undermines one nation one tax principle.

(ii) products left out such as alcohol, tobacco, power, ATF, etc

(iii) fiscal federalism & Co-operative

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

federalism: since state revenue have fallen, and autonomy taken away. Thus state cannot expand their expenditure and state deficit have risen to 24% (2018) from 18% (2015).

(iv) violation of separation of power, since the GST council is executive body and it dictates the order.

(v) Reduced GDP growth: recently report released said Q1 growth rate (2019) was just 5%, six year low.

GST, introduced to address the taxation issues, have partially attained success: provisions, steps such as Appellate tribunal, Anti profiteering authority have worked in public favour to address their concerns.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Write a brief note on Carbon Capture and Storage. Mention its potential benefits and discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for its wide-scale deployment in India. **(250 words) 15**

कार्बन अभिग्रहण और भण्डारण पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। इसके संभावित लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए तथा भारत में इसके व्यापक पैमाने पर परिनियोजन में आने वाली उन चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए जिन्हें दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

carbon capture and storage, means to capture ~~co~~ carbon from the ambience and store it under-ground.

Potential :
- new "carbon offset market"
- combating climate change
- decreasing CO_2 concentration
- carbon capture and utilisation storage (CCUS)
- new and innovative technology; thus increasing intervention ~~to~~ via science.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Benefits of Carbon capture & storage:

→ undoing the climate tipping, thus ensuring climate justice.

→ utilise stored carbon for manufacturing industry: eg in oil industry, has been used for extraction.

→ implemented the INDC target to increase the capacity to 2.5bn tonnes of carbon storage.

Challenges:

→ capital intensive technology

→ lack of research, awareness and promotion.

so far no economically viable project have been developed

→ "storing underground" doesnot yields anything and is simple waste of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

effort ; rather carbon utilisation is the right focused approach

→ earthquake prone zone & hydraulic pressure

- Misplaced focus rather than utilisation might lead to again release.

- The viability of carbon capture and storage and long term gestation period for fruitful research demands the need to combat climate change through biochar mixing, afforestation and using renewable, but simultaneously not losing sight from such technological development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlight the gender specific challenges faced during disaster management. In this regard, discuss how the disaster management cycle can be made more gender sensitive. **(250 words) 15**

आपदा प्रबंधन के दौरान सामने आने वाली लैंगिक विशिष्ट चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार आपदा प्रबंधन चक्र को लैंगिक रूप से और अधिक संवेदनशील बनाया जा सकता है।

Women and children being vulnerable section, suffer disproportionately during disaster.

Gender specific challenges:

(1) women being more emotional; thus emotional intelligent needs to be embedded and practised.

(2) Lesser women can swim during floods.

(3) Good touch and bad touch is indistinguishable during such events, thus women are hesitant to get support from male NDRF dominated force.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) clothes worn by women, deter them to take help of force; such as sarees are uncomfortable during helicopter lifting.

(5) "Hygiene" menstruation ~~eg~~ among women demands better sanitation facility; while the demand so far is food and medical aid based. Also toilet needs to demarcated to ensure women privacy.

(6) weaker immune system due to anemia, undernourishment demands medical aid

Strategy to ensure gender densitive disaster management.

(1) Availability of female helper and female NDRF force. Thus women needs to be inducted

(2) Availability of sanitary napkin during disaster.

(3) women friendly clothes to improve the efficiency of operation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) values of ethics, gender sensitization, emotional intelligence needs to be embedded during training of force.

(5) women friendly equipments of rescue needs to made available.

(6) women themself must learn to swim, through community programs.

Gender sensitive disaster management requires empathy value to understand the situation and act according-ly. It has potential to increase the efficiency of such operation.

Finally, SHG such as Kudumbashree can be taken as participant for resettlement and rehabilitation post disaster.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Though there are some notable individual achievements, the overall participation of women in scientific research has been abysmally low. Examine. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

भले ही, कुछ उल्लेखनीय व्यक्तिगत उपलब्धियाँ हों, लेकिन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में महिलाओं की समग्र भागीदारी अत्यंत निम्नस्तरीय रही है। परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

The notable women achievement includes the ISRO's scientist who conducted mangalyaan, Kalpana chawla etc.

Facts declaring women being abysmally low:

(i) 15-16% women interested in science,

(ii) 10-12% women faculty at IITs, ISRO, IISC.

(iii) only 3% children interested to pursue science

(iv) In past 61 years, only 20 awards given to women [Shanti swarup Bhatnagar award].

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons:

→ social
- patriarchy
- gender discrimination
- marriage as barrier.

→ peer
- inclination toward social science & humanities

→ economic
- wage gap
- discrimination at work place regarding productivity.

→ glass ceiling: women are not elevated to higher authority.

Steps taken by govt.

(1) Relaxing age for JRF/SRF by 5 years.

(2) women scientist scheme; to attract ~~to~~ at position of scientist.

(3) Ramalingaswamy women entry fellowship to pursue research in biotechnology

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Vigyan Bandhu: to ensure women (young girl) interaction with women scientist (9, 10, 11, 12 - standard)

(5) Reservation of 3% in IITs.

(6) KIRAN scheme

→ CURIE scheme for women and to break barrier of marriage, residence etc.

(7) Indo-US-joint fellowship for women in STEMM.

Above efforts by government, show the determination for women-led science & research and harnessing the untapped potential.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Discuss the significance of the recent amendments made in the NIA act and the UAPA Act for countering terrorism. **(250 words) 15**

आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने हेतु NIA अधिनियम और UAPA अधिनियम में हाल ही में किए गए संशोधनों के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Recent Amendment in NIA and UAPA were made to give more tooth to NIA & for conducting investigation.

Amendment under NIA:

→ to arrest for possessing literature.
→ 6 month arrest without any warrant
– address collaboration with CBI, and give power to regarding cross border terrorism.

Amendment under UAPA

→ definition of unlawful act widened
→ NIA given power to confiscate, seize property
→ undertake action regard terror funding

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

significance for countering terrorism

→ addresses power for cross border terrorism

→ coherence among intelligence agency

→ to ~~take~~ consider "finance" as part of terrorism

→ can undertake tapping of phone, under sect 69 A of IT Act.

→

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The national security architecture needs to be robust enough to deal with present and evolving threats. Elaborating on the statement, discuss the recent steps taken for modernisation of the national security architecture. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान और भावी (उभरते) खतरों से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना को पर्याप्त सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु हाल ही में उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

National security architecture refers to institution responsible for enforcing and ensuring both internal and national security.

India's National security architecture

apex level
- Cabinet committee on security
- ↓ National security council. (NSC)
- ↓ National security advisor
- ↓ NSC secretariat
- ↓ strategic policy group
- ↓ National security advisory board

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

National security architecture, to be robust must have elements of

(1) apex level civilian leaders, advised by experts to take action
(2) must act on basis of actionable intelligence.
(3) include intelligence officer, defence officer, PM, HM
(4) must have common members, in the different institution. eg: in Cabinet Committee on security & NSC.
(5) take decision, which is full and final.

to ~~tacks~~ tackle evolving threats:

→ must ensure gradual modernisation
→ address cyber security threat and space threats (spacewarfare).
→ coherence among intelligence agency
→ secure cyber critical information system.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ privacy, confidentiality, assessment based and regular monitoring of activities.

Recent steps taken:

(1) Defence procurement committee, to ~~take~~ advise defence procurement

(2) Chief of defence ~~staff~~ appointment, to ensure coherence among 3 wings

(3) 3 sub-National security advisor for decentralised approach.

(4) ~~Al~~ For intelligence: ~~establishing~~ NATGRID, ~~Multi~~ Multi agency centre, National Counter terrorism centre.

To conclude; modernisation is necessary to be in sync with global trends & monitor the two hostile neighbour.

VISION IAS
R N 02 DEC 2020 NO. 03
RECEIVED

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1414)

Name of Candidate	Yadav Suryabhan		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	176745
Center	ORN (Offline).	Date	02nd Dec 2020.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The right to recall is a much-needed step to deepen democracy in India. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु 'राइट टू रिकॉल' एक अत्यंत आवश्यक कदम है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to recall is ~~such~~ method to remove elected leader (representative) owing to their non-accountability and poor work. It is core element in direct democracy

How does it deepen democracy?

- makes leader more accountable
- lessen the influence of muscle and money power, leading to fair and independent election process.
- better work culture, better interaction with local and thus addressing local issues,
- key to participatory democracy; thus shifting from representative democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- will ensure grievance redressal of constituency of citizens
- reduce criminalisation of politics

Issues in right to recall:

- hurt the national aspirations.
- suitable for direct democracy
- additional fund for recalling election
- might infuse hatred element among citizen for unofficial work. or on grounds of castism, religion etc
- procedure for removal etc; will be debatable; eg: other constituency will also demand

Through NOTA, right to recall in some form have been introduced. steps of recall needs to introduce in smaller scale to see the consequences.

Way forward: More steps such as

- social audit & performance appraisal
- proper use of MPLAD's fund.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. For the justice delivery system to work for the ordinary citizen, it is imperative that the issues affecting the functioning of the lower courts in India be urgently addressed. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

आम नागरिक के लिए न्याय वितरण प्रणाली को कारगर बनाने हेतु, भारत में अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों की कार्यप्रणाली को प्रभावित करने वाले मुद्दों पर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाना आवश्यक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Presently, around ~~2.88~~ 3 ~~takh~~ cr court cases are pending in subordinate court; which constitute ~~3.43~~ 87.3% of all pendency.

These pendency percolate to upper levels ~~too~~ as shown in side table

Court	No Pendency
Subordinate	~~3.88~~ 3 (87%)
HC	44 lakh
SC	67,000

fig: 1

Issues prevailing;
- Holiday
- Pendency
- vacancy
- lawyer relation → poor work-culture
- Infrastructure
- investigation, procedures etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Around 5500 judge vacancies is there out of 22000 post. ~~Fostiu~~
- Infrastructure deficiency as there is shortage of 20% court rooms/office.
- holiday of more than 180 days, but the working condition.
- poor arbitration mechanism; such as Gram Nyalaya Act: less than 12 states have implemented.

steps
- use of methods
  - plea bargaining
  - inquisitorial system.
- All India judicial service
- police reforms + scientific policing
- fill vacancy
- scientific management of cases.

To seek justice, is basic structure of constitution hence every must be put to do same

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Is anti-defection law a restriction on the freedom of choice of legislators? Examine and also highlight the role played by Speaker in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

क्या दल-बदल रोधी क़ानून विधि-निर्माताओं (लेजिस्लेटर्स) की 'चयन की स्वतंत्रता' पर एक प्रतिबंध है? परीक्षण कीजिए और साथ ही इस संदर्भ में,अध्यक्ष द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Through 52nd amendment, schedule 10 have been introduced — Anti defection law to prevent horse-trading and defection which result in instability in the government.

How it affects the freedom of choice?

- voting against the party whip, leads to automatic disqualification, thus forcing legislator to take party view.
- legislators cannot go against party and thus represent narrow view
- at times, legislators have to vote against their conscience and mandate of people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role played by speaker:

(1) final authority to disqualify under 10th schedule

(2) ~~can~~ can also delay the disqualification and thus affecting the neutral role as enshrined

(3) speaker can even resign from party; and not loose membership of house.

Reforms required: Way forward:

① 2nd ARC mooted, Election commission to be final authority to recommend president

② Disqualifying from party only and not from Parliament

③ eg: UK way; to this issue whip only on no confidence motion, money bill, budget, substantive matters.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What are the various issues pertaining to functioning and performance of state legislatures in India? In this context, suggest some measures to make state assemblies more transparent and effective. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राज्य विधान-मंडलों की कार्यपद्धति और निष्पादन से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दे क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, राज्य विधान सभाओं को और अधिक पारदर्शी तथा प्रभावी बनाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

State legislature are viewed as 2nd tier of federal structure. Their role is instrinsic in ideals that "strong state makes strong nation".

Issues in functioning

(1) Less number of days sitting;

eg: Haryana set for just 13 days avg in 2010, 2011; likewise UP in 2017, Delhi, Karnataka set for 17, 29, 40 days only.

Overall, the avg sitting day is 29 days. though increased from 2009-14 period of 26 days.

(2) No standing committee constituted to look bills in details, except in Kerala, goa.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Direct passing of bills without discussion ; eg: in Haryana in 2012, more than 14 bill passed in one go. Same is true for many states

(4) No public consultation, like Parliament ; ; no inputs from civil society

(5) no transparency in debate, discussion etc "minutes".

Measures to make transparent & effective

- mandatory 100 days sitting
- constitution of standing committee
- live streaming
- information transparency
- capability enrichment
  - research, resources, library etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Social audit not only increases accountability and transparency but also facilitates good governance. Discuss. Also, highlight the impediments faced in institutionalizing social audits in India. **(150 words) 10**

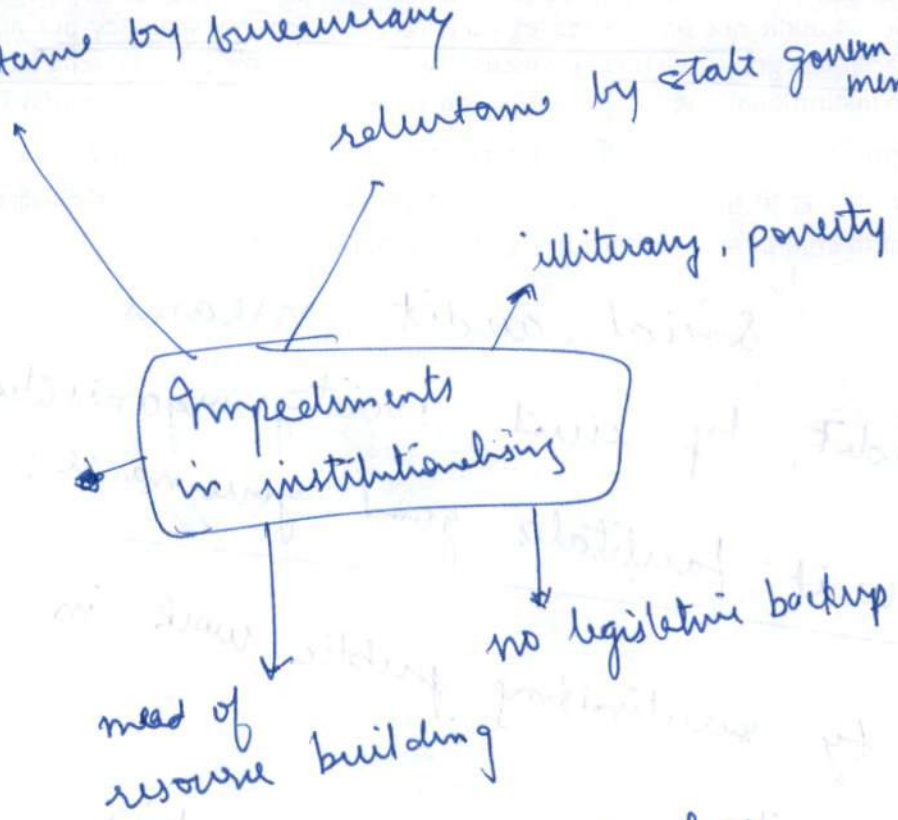
सामाजिक अंकेक्षण (सोशल ऑडिट) से न केवल जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है, बल्कि यह सुशासन को भी सुविधाजनक बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सामाजिक अंकेक्षण को संस्थागत बनाने में आने वाली बाधाओं को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Social audit means audit by civil society organisation

How it facilitates good governance:

- by scrutinising public work in detail
- giving suggestions for amending policy
- grass root democracy penetration, consensus oriented, participatory decission making
- ~~clearly~~ it displays effectiveness, outcome of policy
- it is inclusive, thus achieves greater good of number.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



The way MGNREGA has become more efficient, through social audit, other schemes can such as PDS can also follow the course.

Centre and other state should take inspiration to give legislative backing to social audit law like Meghalaya.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Explain the idea behind introduction of citizen's charters in India. Also, discuss the problems faced in their implementation. (150 words) 10

भारत में नागरिक चार्टर के आरंभ के पीछे निहित विचार को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके कार्यान्वयन के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

citizen charter is a voluntary document which reflect the goals, ambition of organisation which provides the service

Idea behind citizen charter

- citizen centric governance
- right to quality service
- avoid citizen's confusion such as making functions, stakeholder deal
- right to service delivery.
- grievance redressal
- customer satisfaction.
- idea of welfare state to support citizens -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Mahatma Gandhi sumarised citizen charter" as" The customer is king", he is reason for our work. He is not impediment, He is part of it. We are not doing service by providing him facility, he is giving us the opportunity to do so; thus we should be thankful to him".

Problems in implementation:
- bureaucratic delay
- no followup by organisation about it
- lack of awareness among citizen.
- state reluctancy

Way forward: following steps are required for effective implementation
- Information facilitation centre.
- Citizen charter law
- follow best examples
  - T.N district administration
  - Hyderabad RTO office
  - water commission, Bengaluru

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Public Distribution System in India has shown laudable improvements, however in the context of migrant workers and those still left out, it needs multiple adjustments. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली ने प्रशंसनीय सुधार दर्ज किए हैं, हालाँकि प्रवासी श्रमिकों और इस प्रणाली से न जुड़ पाए लोगों के संदर्भ में, इसमें विविध समायोजनों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

PDS provided food aid to more than 80 crore Indian during lockdown.

Improvements
- 2/3rd population covered
- lessening leakage
- nutritional security (food security)
- consistency in delivery services
- Aadhar leakage

Issues in context of migrant workers
- lack of data of migrant workers
- no mechanism for inter-state and inter state transfer of benefits
- not as per taste of region & community.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- lack of document with workers
- reluctance by state to provide benefits -

Steps by government :

(1) "One nation one ration card" — for portability across India

(2) Aadhar linkage, to decrease leakage

PDS is key for helping the urban and ~~sto~~ rural poor, and achieve SDG-1 - ending poverty

(other way to improve it)
- adding milk + pulses
- biofortified product
- Ready to use food for lactating / pregnant and remote region
- (diversify food as per tribal need)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. While India has shown improvement in a number of socio-economic indicators over the years, considerable work still needs to be done to improve India's performance in the Global Hunger Index. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

यद्यपि, भारत ने विगत कुछ वर्षों में कई सामाजिक-आर्थिक संकेतकों में सुधार दर्ज किया है, तथापि वैश्विक भूख सूचकांक (ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स) में भारत के प्रदर्शन को बेहतर करने हेतु अभी भी बहुत कुछ किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India ranked 102 in global hunger index in 2019, in a report by welthunger worldwide; displaying a poor state of food security & nutrition status.

Improvement in socio-economic parameters

stunting → declined to 37.8

wasting → declined to 21

malnutrition (under 5) → declined to 44

anaemic patient → women → around 50%

life expectancy → increased from 33 in 1947 to 67 (2011)

maternal mortality → 116 (2019) from 166 (2011)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ improving mid meal scheme, by adding egg, milk, pulses, giving food for home also,

Measures required

→ improving sanitation — achieving ODF-I, II, and water plus status

eg: eliminating dog faece, clean drinking water

→ ready to use ~~the~~ food

→ biofortification of food.

→ food diversification.

— reducing trans fat products

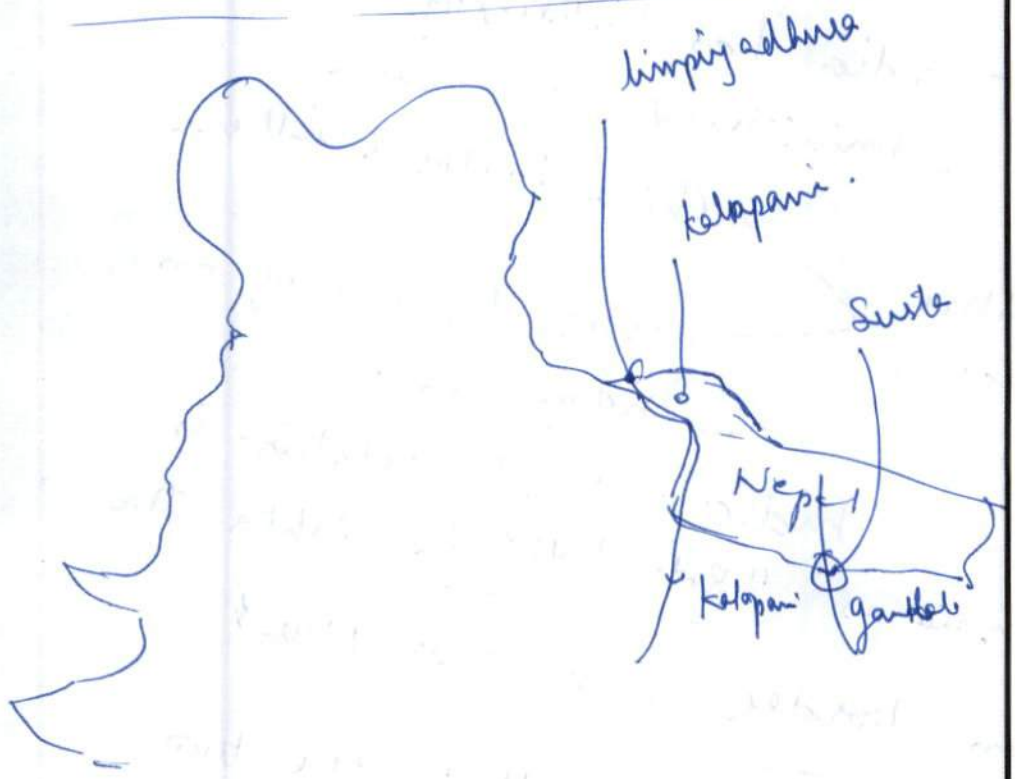
Aid of nutritionist and dietician can enhance the awareness regarding nutrition security and thus aiming ~~not~~ Right to nutrition.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the border issue between India and Nepal in view of the observation that it is both a testimony to the special relationship and a source of recurring frictions. **(150 words) 10**

भारत-नेपाल संबंध वस्तुतः विशेष संबंध का एक प्रमाण होने के साथ-साथ बारंबार होने वाले टकराव का भी एक स्रोत है, इस अवलोकन के आलोक में दोनों के मध्य सीमा-विवाद की समस्या पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent border issue erupted between India & Nepal :- at Kalapani, Limpiyadhura, Susta,



Reasons for dispute :

① India recently issued map to which Nepal objected

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- ~~Nepa~~ Nepal considers origin of Kali river above Kalapani (much above and thus region is under Nepal
- while India considers the region to be under India - as recognised by China in 2015 to initiate bilateral trade.
- India has historically ~~administered~~ administered the same

other reason → China factor & influence
→ lesser dependency on India now

India - Nepal relation is as said as "Roti beti" ka rishta. The open border and Indo-Nepal friendship treaty reflect the two nations understanding. Thus ~~th~~ such dispute should be resolved bilaterally

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. The evolving global situation around Covid-19 simultaneously highlights the relevance of the World Health Organisation (WHO) as well as its existing lacunae. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कोविड-19 के चतुर्दिक विकसित वैश्विक स्थिति, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) की प्रासंगिकता के साथ-साथ इसमें विद्यमान कमियों को भी रेखांकित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

WHO relevance and work

- research on COVID-19
- regular updates to government world wide
- issued advisory / warning.
- dispatch team to china to investigate
- International health ~~setations~~ rules
- of WHO is effective rule book
- manage AIDS, Ebola etc in Africa

Lacunae

- funding voluntary & thus depends on US for 50% budget

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- appointment issue; eg; recent director shown allegiance to china in a subtle way

WHO needs to uphold the mandate of such based institution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Identifying the different capacity gaps that exist in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), highlight the need for capacity building of these bodies. What steps have been taken by the government of India in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) में मौजूद विभिन्न क्षमता अंतरालों की पहचान करते हुए, इन निकायों के क्षमता निर्माण की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Urban local bodies, being 3rd tier have critical role in administration, as its the grass root.

Different capacity gaps
- → Financial
- → Human resources
- → functional gap.

(i) financial constraint:

- Presently, ULB contribute less than 2% of total GDP in revenue collection.
- Some major municipality have much revenue compared to other
- lesser devolution of tax by state

(ii) Human resource constraint:

- No uniform personnel management
- no cadre or training of personnel.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- poor awareness
- lack of professionalism

(iii) functional constraint:

- interference by state and central govt through parastatal bodies.; eg: Rural development body or water commission or SPV under smart city mission have similar function
- lesser devolution of functions under schedule XII.

Need for capacity building
- → manage urbanisation, town planning
- → better governance; citizen centric administration
- → providing quality services such as water etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Presently urban areas contribute 65% of GDP (2011 census) and the population is expected to rise from 31.4% to 45% (by 2030). Hence following steps are ~~essential~~ taken for better management.

~~(i) Rajiv Gandhi~~

(i) Complementary schemes such as AMRUT, HRIDAY, Smart cities mission etc.

(ii) Fifteenth finance commission, devolution increased fund allocation.

(iii) setting up of Sumit Bose committee and its recommendation for personnel management.

To truly realise the ideals of Article 40 and 74th amendment, more devolution of power and funds by state government is required.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Assess the performance of the GST Council as a constitutional body vested with powers to take all major decisions relating to Goods and Services Tax. **(250 words) 15**

वस्तु और सेवा कर (GST) से संबंधित सभी बड़े निर्णय लेने की शक्तियों से लैस एक संवैधानिक निकाय के रूप में GST परिषद के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

With 101st constitutional amendment act, under article 269-A, GST council has been established to perform functions such as:

(i) sharing of tax collection of inter-state trade

(ii) timeline for inclusion of alcohol, petroleum, diesel, electricity under GST ambit

(iii) cessess, surcharge regulation

(iv) Co-operate with states to assure at decission making in tax related matters.

So far more than 30 meeting of GST council has been held.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Positive role played so far:

(i) Consensus based decision making, have been followed till jan 2020 - which reflects the spirit of co-operative federalism.

(ii) Allowed for states aspiration: eg: Kerala was allowed to impose calamity cess.

(iii) Arrival of common rate slab - of 5, 12, 18, 28%

(iv) one-vote-one value: thus protecting smaller states in tax matters.

Criticisms of GST council:

(i) Taking away the power of state in fiscal & taxation matters.

(ii) not able to address the issue of lesser devolution of fund and compensation to states as promised.

(iii) Sovereign authority of Parliament to make law and decision has been vested to some other body.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) hurts the aspiration of some state
eg: smaller state are often lacking resource and any move by majority will hurt them.

GST council have not been able to address the list that have not been included in ambit; such as alcohol.

GST council needs to work in tandem with finance commission and NITI Aayog to ensure smooth functioning of fiscal federalism..

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Discuss each adjective attached to the word 'Justice' in the 'Preamble'. Highlight some constitutional and legal steps taken towards each of them in India. **(250 words) 15**

उद्देशिका' में प्रयुक्त 'न्याय' शब्द से जुड़े प्रत्येक विशेषण की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में उनमें से प्रत्येक की दिशा में उठाए गए कुछ संवैधानिक और विधिक कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

"Justice - social, economical and political" is one of our preambular value in Indian constitution.

Social justice: means equality of treatment, abolition of untouchability, freedom of opportunity, empowering citizens. It also means gender justice to women, transgender and LGBTQ community.

Constitutional provisions include:

- Article 14, 15, 16 (Right to equality).
- Article 17, 23, 24; which advocates for prohibition of untouchability, child labour, bonded labour and other such exploitative practises.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Article 43, maternity and safe working condition

Legal mandate: → National food security Act, Prohibition of untouchability Act, 1955, Prevention of atrocities Act.

Economic justice: ; includes distributive justice, empowering citizens to take opportunities.

Constitutional provision

- Article 43, equal pay for equal work
- Article 39, minimizing concentration of wealth.
- Article 15, 16 → reservation for SC/ST/OBC/EWS in employment
- Article 39(b) - free legal aid

Legal:

- MGNREGA Act, for providing employment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Recent labour code, for minimum wage, bonus, equal pay for equal work etc
- NALSA Act, Gram Nyalya Act, Village court, lok adalat etc.

Political justice: means equal value of citizens both in terms participation of voters and as contesting election.

Constitutional provisions:

- Article 326, which advocates for right to vote and contest election
- All the provisions of fundamental (13-32) right which enrich the civil liberty to achieve political democracy
- Reservation of SC/ST in parliament (332) panchayat (243) and state assembly

Legal mandate:

- Representation of people Act - 1950 & 1951.

The term justice; needs to be made achieved in spirit and thus will achieve - political, social & economic democracy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Federal tensions in India highlight the need for reforming the Seventh Schedule through the addition, removal and appropriate placement of entries. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में संघीय तनाव, प्रविष्टियों को जोड़ने, हटाने और उचित व्यवस्थापन के माध्यम से सातवीं अनुसूची में सुधार की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Last year, CM of Telangana suggested for scrapping of VIIth schedule. This highlights the needs for reform of VIIth schedule.

other reasons to change

→ Increasing subject list in Union, 102, and decreasing in state list from 52 to 47

→ Rationalising the centralised sponsored schemes expenditure eg: 90% of central expenditure goes through CSS, and presently more than 60 such schemes are there.

→ encroachment in state list and subject; by centre.

→ resource and fund crunch for

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

states due to COVID19, GST, UDAY scheme, farm loan waiver etc.

- much better administration, eg: states are often reluctant to take reformative step such as judgement given in Prakash singh case, implement model tenancy law, agricultural marketing reforms.

What are the reforms required:

(i) strengthening inter-state council, so that prior consultation occurs, while framing a law on concurrent list. (Punchhi commission & Sarkaria commission recommended the same).

(ii) ② taxation matters, certain freedom is required for imposing cess, surcharge through amendment in Article 269.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Better administration:

→ eg: placing disaster management, cyber crime in concurrent list.

(4) Memorandum of understanding:, with north-eastern, big state and backward state (UP, Bihar etc), is required, to avoid one size fits all approach.

Seventh schedule is wheel of federal structure, which balances the harmonious centre-state relation. Thus appropriate reform to satisfy the aspiration of smaller state and backward is need of hour.

Along that, state should also take responsibility for devolving power to local bodies as under schedule, XI and XII, to avoid getting overburdened.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The 'globalisation' discourse has reinforced the role of civil society in the management of many socio-economic areas that hitherto belonged to the State. Comment.

(250 words) 15

'वैश्वीकरण' से संबद्ध संवाद ने ऐसे कई सामाजिक-आर्थिक क्षेत्रों के प्रबंधन में नागरिक समाज की भूमिका को परिपुष्ट किया है जो अब तक राज्य से संबंधित थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In the post 1991, period, role of state has changed from provider to facilitator and regulator of services. This has also changed the need for civil society, such as NGO, charities trust ~~to~~ etc.

Role of civil society; post globalisation

(i) Implementing schemes; owing to state limitation in delivering public service

eg: ① SHG's, ASHA worker implement Aajeevika Gramen express yojana, Integrated child development scheme respectively.

② TERI is implementing lighting a billion lives campaign.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Ensure accountability and quality service, from private sector as state is merely a regulator and facilitator,
eg (i) MKSS ~~implemented~~ advocated for RTI Act;
(ii) Anna Hazare led India against corruption to demand accountability and proper utilisation of public funds.

(iii) Health and education and nutrition:
eg: Mid day meal scheme is implemented by NGO,
likewise, teach India, Kailash Satyarthi foundation, Kashi utkarsh emerged for providing education

(iv) Work in rural areas, where state work is not reflected well.

(v) Emergence of occupation based group

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

such as kisan union, have led to protection of their interest in post privatisation period

(vi) Civil society is also consulted in policy formulation, and implementation. eg: post 1991, govt had always asked for public opinion on law.

(vii) Civil society now also participates in election, and thus bringing more democratic representation; which was hitherto restrict to state.

(viii) Managing disaster; eg: Kudumbashree led a relief effort in post Kerala floods.

Civil society groups provided aid during pandemic COVID-19, and have helped state in achieving the vision of welfare state :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Highlighting the need for reforms in civil services with special focus on the Indian Administrative Services (IAS), critically discuss the apprehensions associated with lateral entry in civil services. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (IAS) पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान केंद्रित कर तथा सिविल सेवाओं में सुधार की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हुए, सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रविष्टि (लेटरल एंट्री) से जुड़ी आशंकाओं की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Hota committee, surindranath committee, 2nd ARC and shashi tharoor panel have recommended for reforms in civil service to ensure that the so called steel frame does not get rust.

Need for reforms in civil services:

(i) Human resource management
- training, bureaucratic apathy, red tapism, rule bound etc

(ii) Functional issue:
- political interference: and thus politicisation of bureaucracy
- rule bound

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- performance appraisal mechanism
- 1400, IAS post lying vacant of 6396.

(iii) structural issues and issues in IAS..

- IAS hegemony: presently 75-80% top post is occupied by IAS in all department
- heavy top-down structure in IAS:, eg: IAS and IRS have same strength, though the top scale post is much more in IAS, than the ideal of 0.5-1%.
- reforms: such as lateral entry, for bringing domain expert
- generalist vs specialist view: of civil service. eg: DRDO was headed by generalist and ISRO by specialist, highlights the better progress made by specialist in specialised domain

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Improving work culture, etc.
(5) TSR Subramanium judgement of SC, to establish civil service board for transfer etc
Apprehensions associated of lateral entry.

(1) accountability: after the officer is retired
(2) objectivity in appointment process.
(3) 5 year term for office is less, the required need to understand the field situation and thus lesser incentive to attract private experts

Mission Karmyogi - National capability building program for civil services will bring more dedicated and disciplined officers; and is thus first positive step toward reform

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Online education is gaining traction in India due to the ongoing COVID-19 crisis. Identify the different challenges that need to be addressed before it can emerge as a feasible alternative to classroom learning in India. Suggest some measures to address the above-identified challenges.

(250 words) 15

वर्तमान में जारी कोविड-19 संकट के कारण भारत में ऑनलाइन शिक्षा बढ़ रही है। उन विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्हें भारत में कक्षा अधिगम (क्लासरूम लर्निंग) के एक व्यवहार्य विकल्प के रूप में इसके उभरने से पूर्व दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। उपर्युक्त चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

With current state of lockdown, for better utilisation of time and continuous learning, Indian have shifted to online mode of education.

Different challenges include

- attitudinal, to learn online; thus behavioural change is required, both in educators and student
- privacy issues, for girl. eg: personal chat box with offensive message can prevent girl access to education
- data issues, whether the lecture is recorded and what if the data is stored in outside country etc; thus bringing issue of data localisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- infrastructure: , such as gadgets, internet connectivity in deep areas for seamless connection.
- regulatory body: ; to look after the quality, content, online abuse etc.
- platform to support such as service; eg: presently zoom app (private) is used.
- address digital divide & rural-urban gap.

Measures taken already by government

(i) Bharat net ; for building infrastructure

(ii) operation digital board ; for class X, XI, XII and higher by UGC.

(iii) NPTEL courses as quality content, and other DD channel for students.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

More measures required to address challanges:

(i) Personal data protection bill: for addressing privacy issues

(ii) Building infrastructure, providing common school or place with gadget

eg (1) gadget bank.

(2) Banka in Bihar have displayed successful model of online education

(iii) Dedicated software, platform, app etc

(iv) "Cyber crime" and security monitoring framework.

More effort to address challange will ensure in long run, digital connectivity, digital education, which are pillars of digital India. This will further shape India into knowledge economy hub.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. In recent times, Randomised Control Trials (RCTs) have acquired salience in policy debates. In the context of poverty alleviation programmes in India, discuss the role RCTs can play in policy formulation. **(250 words) 15**

हाल के समय में, रैंडमाइज्ड कंट्रोल ट्रायल (RCTs) नीतिगत बहस का महत्वपूर्ण भाग बन गया है। भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों के संदर्भ में, नीति-निर्माण में RCTs द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

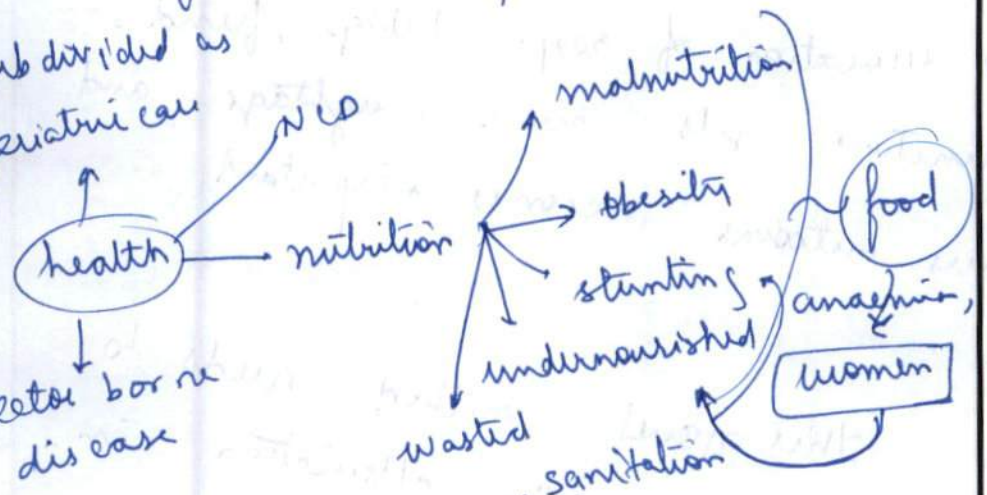
The nobel laureat Abhijeet Banerjee have presented nobel method of poverty alleviation through randomised control trial.

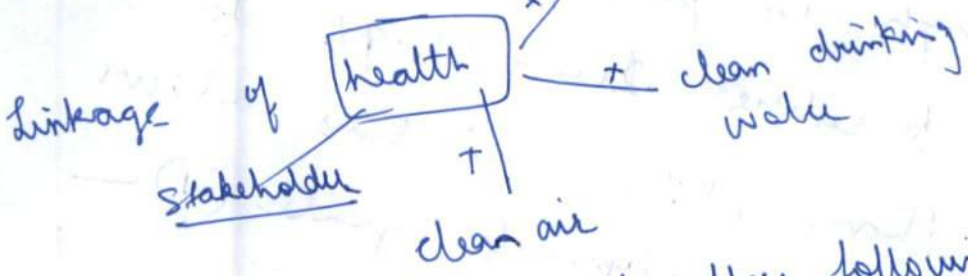
In RCT, every issue is broke down into smaller issue, which leads us to root. This gives holistic idea to policy makers for intervention at various stage.

In poverty alleviation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Now - further every issue can be subdivided as





Thus in this way, it offers following role:

(1) Intervention required, at number of stage

(2) addressing all stakeholder, thus leading to inclusive growth.

(3) addressing regional disparity; as it focus on issue of region and works on weakness

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) no one size fits all approach.

(5) allocation of responsibility, fund, function gets more weightage and thus outcome becomes important.

This novel method needs to be brought in poverty alleviation in India to reduce from 21.9% to less than 10% and thus achieve sustainable development goals - (1) — ending poverty by 2030.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Internationally the rise of protectionism and changing approach of many countries towards migration may have a significant impact on the Indian Diaspora. Explain.

(250 words) 15

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उभरते हुए संरक्षणवाद और प्रवासन के प्रति कई देशों के परिवर्तित होते दृष्टिकोण का भारतीय डायस्पोरा पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Presently Indian diaspora are more than 11mn in total; which are India's pillar of soft power and diplomacy. Strength of diaspora: region wise

30-40% Indian are in CAR/WM countries

Remittance	Country	number
$13bn	UAE	3.5mn
$11bn	Saudi Arab	2.5mn
~10bn	Kuwait	>1 lakh
~~$12bn~~	US	>2mn
(2016 data)	German	1.69 lakh
	UK	1mn
student	Australia	0.07mn

Rise of protectionism and changing migration policy: events and impacts.

① BREXIT: - Indian industry and their link in under discussion.
- further student getting visa have halved

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) "USA": America first policy and hire Americans led to issues in H1B visa (skilled worker), H4 visa and L1 (for spouse) etc.; have led to cumulatively decreased ~~odds~~ students going US.

(3) UAE and Saudi Arabia:
- under banner to provide jobs to local; and owing to constant objection regarding labour regulation have affected Indian worker.

Reasons for such policy:
- crisis owing to COVID-19
- trade war, protectionism.
- strict labour regulation

Impact on diaspora:
- loss of employment and opportunities for skilled worker

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- less remittance comeback
- lesser FPI investment and thus less subscription to government bonds
- issues of spouse & child :, due to separation ; thus leading to emotional stress among those who have returned.
- discrimination in appointment
- less cultural intermingling ; less tourism etc

Probable benefits in India

- "Brain gain", through SWADESH skill exercise mapping
- contribution to entrepreneurship & Indian economy

The Indian diaspora is well known for good work culture, highly skilled, professional work, co-operation with locals and not hostility. This values project Indian diaspora in positive ways, which will be helpful in long term

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. In the context of India-China ties, explain the term 'Panchsheel'. In view of the argument that China has persistently violated these principles, argue whether the longstanding approach requires changes. **(250 words) 15**

भारत-चीन संबंधों के संदर्भ में, 'पंचशील' शब्द को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस वाद-विवाद के आलोक में कि चीन ने इन सिद्धांतों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया है, तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए क्या इस दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है।

Soon after the independence, PM, J.L. Nehru advocated for panchshil in Indo-China relation, which reflects the constitutional value mentioned under article 51, of DPSP.

Panchsheel : means 5 ideals ;

(1) mutual respect to sovereignty,
(2) no interference in internal matters
(3) just and honourable relation
(4) mutual trust and co-operation

How has China violated these principles:

(1) CPEC ; violates Indian sovereignty as it passes through India state of Jammu and Kashmir ; likewise claiming Arunachal Pradesh etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Present Ladakh crisis and doklam crisis (2017); by impinging upon state border.

(3) commenting on change of status of Jammu and Kashmir; violates the principal of non-interference

(4) distrust reflected through voting against India in UNSC (reforms), data security, supporting Pakistan and terrorism, opposing NSG entry; and huge trade deficit ($51bn).

India's panchshel advocated for peace has been largely unsuccessful, as reflected in 1962 war, numerous border crisis of Doklam, claiming of Tawang tract (Arunachal), Ladakh, etc.

Hence more changes are required to reflect the realism,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

co-operation in economic ~~tem~~ matters, only.

At the same time, negotiation and peaceful resolution should be priority.

As described India China relations are about to "co-ordination, conflict, co-operation and communication".

Thus more informal summit such as of Wuhan and mamallapuram to deflect tension and build peace should be held.

The long term approach, will help as ~~Ind~~ China is neighbour and peaceful relations will help in better security of Indo-pacific.